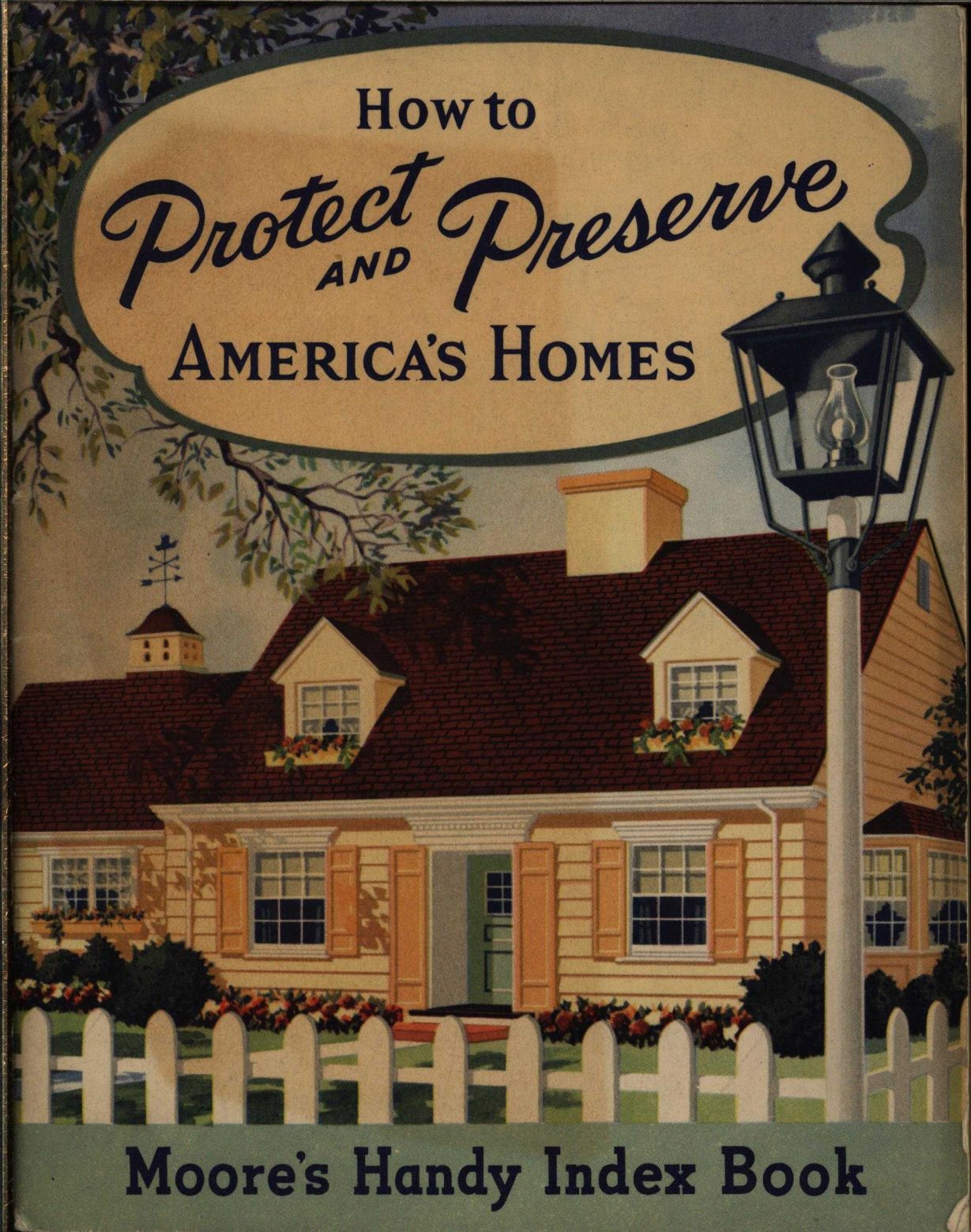
How to Protect and Preserve America's Homes



Moore's Handy Index Book

Our Department of Home Decoration offers a complete service that is free. Betty Moore gives each special problem individual attention. Her suggestions for color schemes include draperies, furnishings, accessories, as well as ceiling, wall and woodwork colors. Color is the key of beauty to every room. We invite you to send your questions concerning Interior and Exterior Decorating to —

BETTY MOORE
511 Canal Street,
New York, N. Y.

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Three important requirements for best painting results

— consult your Benjamin Moore Dealer
— employ a reliable painter
— and USE MOORE PAINT

There is a **MOORE PRODUCT** *for Every Painting Requirement*

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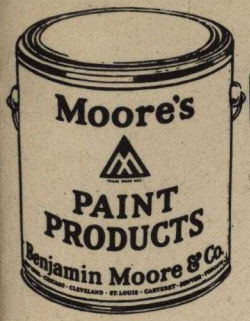
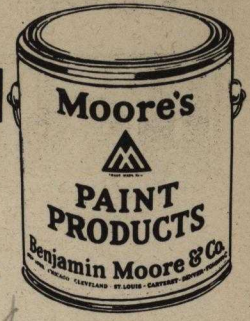


Exteriors **PREPARE** for **PROTECTION** Interiors

Use Moore *Paint*



INTRODUCTION

TO HAVE the very best homes that we can afford has always been a part of our American tradition.

Now, to care for those homes and keep them in perfect condition has become a part of our patriotism. We are finding a new pride in preserving and protecting what we own.

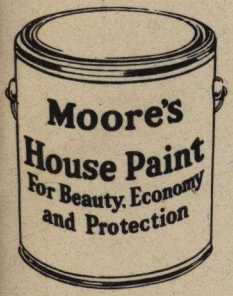
Whether you are fortunate enough to still have available trained technicians to do the actual work on your house; or whether you are forced through scarcity of labor to undertake some small jobs yourself, we hope that this booklet will prove to be a helpful guide.

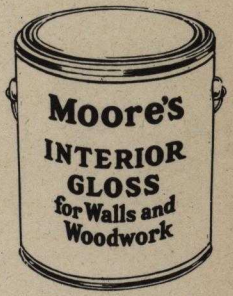
Mr. Roger Whitman, author of the well-known newspaper column, "First Aid to the Ailing House," and Miss Betty Moore, our own decorator and expert on home repairs and beauty, have worked out these directions together. The questions cover the most common problems sent to Mr. Whitman by his readers, and to Betty Moore by her radio audience.

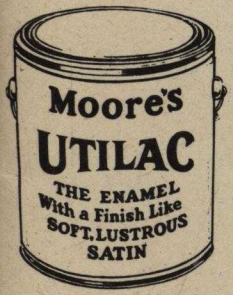
Naturally all the questions which arise in the care and operation of a house, cannot be covered. But if your problem is not included, you may write to Betty Moore, at 511 Canal St., New York, N. Y., and she will be glad to send you a personal answer.

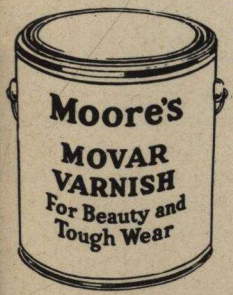
We sincerely hope that we may assist you in your job of protecting and beautifying your home.

BENJAMIN MOORE & CO.









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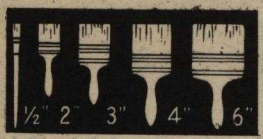
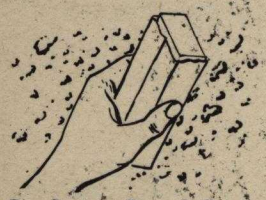


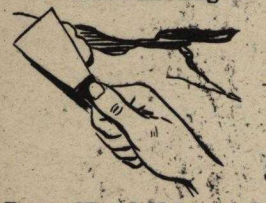
A Useful Assortment of Brushes

Plenty of Rags and Newspapers Means Clean Paint Jobs

Proper Materials for Good Painting Results



Sandpaper Rough Spots before Painting



Putty Wood Holes and Plaster Wall Cracks

Wash Furniture Carefully and Dry Thoroughly for Perfect Results

Getting Ready to Paint: *What materials other than paint or varnish should be on hand, when painting is contemplated?*

(1) Paint or varnish brushes of a size suitable for the job. For small trim—½″ brush. For furniture or trim—1″ or 2″ flat brush. For floors or walls—3″ or 4″ brush. For exterior work—3½″ or 4″ brush. For calsomine or water emulsion paint—4″ or 6″ calsomine brush.

(2) Plenty of newspapers to cover the floors.

(3) Rags for wiping up.

(4) "00" or "000" sandpaper, steel wool, 1 inch putty knife. "0" sandpaper for scaling paint.

(5) Paint Remover Liquid (20) or Alkaline Remover (33) for removing old paint or varnish.

(6) Turpentine, turpentine substitute or mineral spirits, putty, plastic wood, crack filler.

(7) Paint-pot or other container for the mixed paint, if the original container is not of convenient size.

(8) Mixing paddle, flat stick for stirring paint.

Caution: Always avoid painting in rooms with poor ventilation or open flames.

Preparation of Surfaces Before Repainting or Enamelling:

Before starting to paint be sure the surface is clean; this means that *walls and trim should be free of grease, dust or dirt* and should be sanded if necessary so that a smooth film of paint will result. *Furniture should be carefully washed so that any grease or dirt will be removed,* as new paint will not adhere to a dirty or greasy surface. Be particularly careful to remove "hand-grease" from chair-arms, door-edges and drawer-fronts. If the old paint is cracked or peeling, it should be removed by using Paint Remover (20), wire brushing, or burning.

Before repainting, any large cracks in plaster should be cut out and replastered. Any loose plaster should also be removed and the bare spots re-surfaced. Allow sufficient time for the patches to dry thoroughly before repainting.

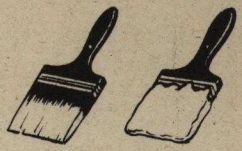
All surfaces should be dry, smooth, and not too glossy. To remove high gloss, sand with "000" sandpaper or steel wool.

Before applying any ready mixed paint, be sure that the material in the can is thoroughly mixed; shake the can before opening, and then stir with a paddle or stick until all the pigment, which may have settled at the bottom, is thoroughly incorporated in the mixture.

If paint is applied to surfaces that have been stained red, precautions should be taken to prevent discoloration of the new coat. Apply one or two coats of size, either glue, shellac, aluminum paint or special oil size (12). The use of any one of these will depend upon the nature of the stain used. It is always wise to make a test of the efficiency of this sizing coat by application of the size and paint in an inconspicuous place.

Suggestions for Care of Brushes: *How should paint and varnish brushes be cared for?*

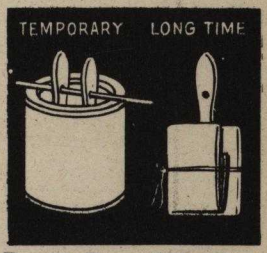
Avoid use of cheap brushes. A good paint job can only be done with good brushes. *Do not dip a brush so deeply that the paint will get under the ferrule.* Do not let paint dry in the brush. A brush used in water paints should be washed with water. A brush used in oil paints or varnish should be washed with mineral spirits. Brushes should not stand on end with the weight resting on the tips of the bristles.



Right Wrong
Don't Overload Brushes with Paint

If you have to stop work for several hours, wipe the brush on the side of the can, rinse in turpentine substitute, wrap in paper, and lay flat. Another method is to suspend the brush in a can of turpentine substitute in such a way that the bristles do not touch the bottom of the can. The ferrule should be covered. Before using again, the spirit should be worked out of the brush.

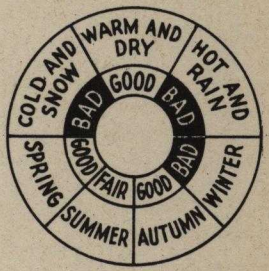
After finishing a job, clean the brush by wiping on the side of the paint can, brush out on newspaper, then rinse in three changes of clear kerosene, or until no more color comes out. Give it a good shaking out between rinsings and hang up to dry. *After drying it should be wrapped in paper and put away.*



Proper Care of Brushes

When paint has hardened in a brush, soak in paint remover. You can also get cleaning preparations for paint brushes at hardware and paint stores. But such a brush is no longer the same as when new, and should not be used for careful work. It can be used for painting masonry, metal, or rough work, however.

When a brush has been used for a paint job it should never be used for varnishing; but a varnish brush will do well for a paint job.



Weather Calendar for Exterior Painting

When to Paint: For outside painting the temperature should not be below fifty degrees; for when paint is cold it does not spread well and becomes too thick to make a good bond with the surface. Neither should the weather be too hot or muggy; for when the temperature is very high the paint may dry too fast and cause wrinkling. Very muggy weather may cause the paint to remain sticky. Spring and Fall are good times of the year for outdoor painting, when the weather usually remains at an even temperature for long periods of time.

How to Remove Paint From Clothing: *Recently I brushed against a freshly painted door frame and smeared my clothing. Is there any way I can take off these stains?*

Generally speaking, if a garment is valuable, it is safer to have it cleaned by a reliable professional cleaner. The following methods are given for home cleaning: Rub the spot with naptha or any commercial liquid spot cleaner. If the stains have hardened, soaking with some types of liquid paint remover may soften them, but it may affect the color. Be sure the remover is not the type which destroys material. Wash with soap and water. Chloroform, or acetone, if it can be obtained, will remove old, dried paint.

Clean Paint from Clothes Promptly

Remove All Loose Paint and Fill Cracks

Repainting Wood Porch Floor: *In some places the old paint on our porch floor is chipped. What is the best method of repainting?*

Remove all loose and scaling paint. Sandpaper the spots and the edges around them. Bare spots only should be given a coat of Porch Paint. Cracks between floor boards should be filled with Putty (27). Apply one or two coats of Porch Paint (24) over the entire surface, following the directions on the can. If possible, do the work in moderately warm, dry weather.

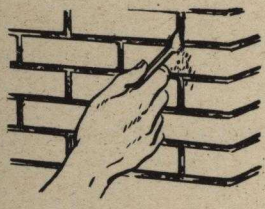
Peeling and Blistering Paint: *The paint on the outside of my house is peeling. How should it be treated before repainting?*

When paint on the outside of house is blistering and peeling, it should be taken off. The reason for such failure should be investigated and the condition corrected before new paint is applied. It may be due to defective flashing, etc. Old and loose paint can be taken off by scraping or by the use of a blowtorch. Because of the fire risk this method should be done with great care. The surface should be only touched with the flame sufficiently to soften the paint.

Use Blowtorch Carefully

Painting Chimney: *What treatment will make an old brick chimney weatherproof? What can I use to fill in the loose bricks?*

Begin by raking out the crumbling mortar between the bricks to a depth of a half-inch or more. Brush out all loose cement. Soak with water and then pack with a mixture of one part cement, one part hydrated lime and five parts clean, coarse building sand, adding only enough water to make a workable mixture. After the cement is thoroughly dry, apply Paint (31) which is weather-resistant but will allow moisture to escape through the surface.



Remove All Loose Mortar

Cracks in Exterior Trim: *A large number of cracks have developed in the exterior woodwork of a house. How can this condition be treated?*

The wood used evidently was not thoroughly seasoned before it was built into the house. It has therefore been in the process of shrinking. If badly cracked, the pieces should be replaced since large cracks may allow wood to continue to warp and disintegrate. If cracks are small, give the cracked areas a coat of raw linseed oil. Fill all the cracks with Caulking Compound (3) and reprime (16) and repaint the woodwork (10).

Be Sure to Paint or Varnish All Door Edges

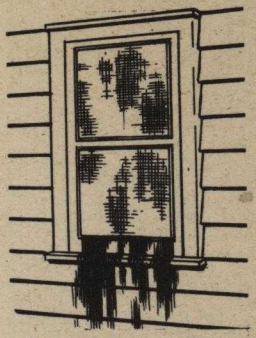
Painting or Varnishing Front Doors to Make Weather Resistant:

Be sure to paint or varnish, not only the front and back of the door, but coat carefully the top and bottom as well as the side edges. It is best to take the door off. This will prevent moisture getting into the wood and causing the door to warp. Two or three coats of Spar Varnish (17) over the entire surface will protect against the weather.

Protecting Paint from Copper Stains: *The white painted siding on our house is becoming terribly stained from the rain running off the copper screens. How can we remove the stains?*

You may be able to remove the stains (depending on the kind of paint that has been used) by washing with a solution of half-cup of household ammonia in a quart of water. Rinse immediately with plenty of clear water, as the solution may have a softening effect on the paint. If the paint contains a chemical that resists the action of the ammonia, the remedy is to repaint.

In order to prevent this staining again, clean the screens by scrubbing with scouring powder and a stiff fibre brush. Then rinse with clear water and allow to dry. Wipe with turpentine substitute. Then apply a coat of two parts good quality Spar Varnish mixed with one part turpentine, or a Special Screen Varnish (29). If the mesh should clog, wipe excess varnish from brush against edge of can, and continue to clear it.



Proper Screen Care Avoids Stained Woodwork

Weather Beaten Door: *A front door of house, of solid oak, is weather-beaten and eroded throughout the grain. Is there some filling that would make a smooth finish?*

Remove the varnish down to the wood with Varnish Remover (20). If weather stains still show in the raw wood, they may be removed by bleaching. Rub down the surface with medium sandpaper. When the wood is fairly smooth, finish by rubbing with fine sandpaper. Wipe off all dust with petroleum spirit. The pores of the wood can then be filled with a Paste Wood Filler (22). Apply it according to directions given on the label. For the finish, use several coats of a high quality Exterior Spar Varnish (17).

Better Looking Doors

Leaking Windows: *I remodeled the front of my house by replacing two windows with three. I painted them outside and enamelled them inside. Last winter the paint peeled off outside, mostly in the corners, and also the inside enamel. What can I do about this?*

In putting in the windows, you apparently neglected to use water-proof flashings. Water has come in through the joints between the window frames and the outside walls, and it is this that has caused the peeling. The joints should be packed with Caulking Compound (3), applied with a caulking gun, which will force the compound to the bottoms of all of the joints. Special care should be taken to seal the joints at the tops of the window frames. When this is done, repaint the surfaces.

In brick houses the joint between the brickwork and the windows and door frames is covered by a moulding. In caulking the joint, this moulding must be removed, so the Caulking Compound can be forced in between the brickwork and the wood frame.

Fill All Open Cracks with Caulking Compound

6 • WINDOW PROBLEMS

Priming First Assures a Good Putty Job

Reputtying Windows:

Cracking and falling out of putty around window panes is due to the putty having been put on in contact with porous wood. Under these circumstances the wood absorbs the oil from the putty, and leaves it brittle and crumbling. Before puttying, the bare wood should be given a coat of paint or a thorough soaking with linseed oil and allowed to dry. After putty is applied, repaint and it will last.

Leakage of water through the joints around window panes is due to cracks in the putty or to the putty pulling away from the wood. Sometimes these cracks can be closed by repainting, but the best repair is reputtying. The results are more permanent.

Leakage around the glasses of leaded windows can be stopped by scraping the putty from under the leading outside and refilling with putty or white lead paste. When black is required, putty may be darkened with dry Lamp Black, or Roofing Cement can be used.

Sash Cords Can Be Easily Replaced

Broken Sash Cords: To replace a broken sash cord, the sash must first be removed. For a lower sash, the moulding in front of the window-frame is taken off to expose the trap cover through which the sash weight can be reached. This trap cover is held by a screw or nail at one end. By removing it, the weight is taken out and the broken piece of cord untied.

The new cord should be put over the pulley and pulled down and fastened to the weight. With the sash cord tied to it, the weight is replaced in the box, and the cord cut off a little longer than the required length. The proper length is adjusted by the knot when it is set in the sash. When correct, the weight will be clear of the bottom of its box when the sash is up and will not touch the pulley when the sash is down.

To remove an upper sash, the lower sash must first be removed. The next step is to take out the strip that separates the two grooves. This fits snugly in a slot. If the strip will not come out with the fingers, it can be gripped with a large pair of pliers with parallel jaw. If well painted the paint at the edges of the strip should be cut with a sharp knife. A strip will usually start with a sudden pull on one end.

Wedges Between Sash and Frame Stops Rattling

Rattling Windows: *We recently had new windows installed in our home, but they rattle terribly. What is the cause and remedy?*

The reason is that the sashes fit too loosely in the grooves in which they slide. In putting in the windows, the carpenter should have seen to it that the grooves made a snug fit. Loose windows will admit quantities of cold air. Purchase wedges with which the sashes can be jammed in place and kept from rattling. They are generally on sale at hardware and dime stores.

A better way to stop the rattling would be to move the strip of moulding that forms part of the groove in the window frame closer to the sash.

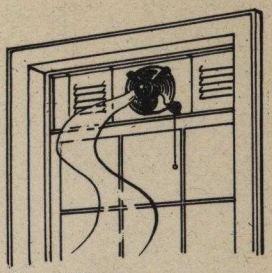
WINDOW PROBLEMS • 7

Condensation on Windows: *Our house is newly built. We are troubled with excessive condensation on the windows, which forms even at night when the temperature is low. What is the remedy?*

In your case the air of the house is excessively humidified by moisture that is drying out of the new plaster, concrete, and other parts. Condensation will continue until the house is thoroughly dried out. This may take some time. In some cases excess dampness in a house may come from a great deal of kitchen and laundry work, or from the burning of gas in open burners. Gas, and especially natural gas, when burning, produces quantities of vapor. When this passes into the air of a house, condensation is the result. All gas burners should have vents to carry the vapors outdoors. Sometimes the house air may be damp because the cellar is not finished, or because the house is near a body of water and the surrounding air is naturally damp, or from some similar reason.

Damp air in a house can be carried off by ventilation. On bright days the house should be thoroughly aired. If there are fireplaces, leaving the throat dampers open may create enough ventilation to keep the rooms dry. Damp air in a kitchen and laundry can be drawn out with a ventilating fan.

As window glass is likely to be cold, it is there that condensation is first noticed. It can be greatly reduced by the use of snug-fitting storm sash. In cold weather the glass may be frosted. When this occurs on the inside of storm sash, opening the sash for an hour or two on a bright day will take it off.



Ventilating Fan Removes Excess Moisture, Heat and Odors

Sticking Windows: *How can I ease the opening and closing of the windows in my home?*

Windows will work more easily if the grooves are well rubbed with paraffin. When a lower sash sticks, it can sometimes be started by pulling the sash cords and letting them snap back.

Sometimes it is due to hardened paint. This can be loosened by moving the sash sideways. Lay the blade of a large screwdriver flat *between the sash-frame and the groove and drive it down.* Another method is to lay a block of wood against the glass and along the side of the frame. The block is then struck carefully with a hammer, with the head of the hammer sliding along the glass.

Paint that has hardened between the edge of a sash and the lower part of the groove can also be loosened by removing the strip of moulding that forms the front edge of the groove. With the moulding off, the hardened paint can be cut with a thin bladed knife.

When a window is badly stuck through tight fitting or distortion, resetting the strip moulding or refitting by planing may be required.

Try This to Open a Stubborn Window

Paint Carefully Removed from Moulding May Loosen Tight Sash

4 • EXTERIOR PAINT PROBLEMS
6 • WINDOW PROBLEMS

8 • CARE OF FLOORS AND FLOOR COVERINGS

Touch Up Worn Spots

Use Crumpled Newspaper for Mottling

Buff Occasionally with Machine

Care of Floors: *What should be the daily care of a varnished, shellacked or painted floor?*

A varnished or waxed floor should be cleaned with a dry hair broom or an ordinary broom in a cloth bag, or a dry mop or a "dustless" mop. The floor can be cleaned with cloths damp with soap and water, followed by rinsing with a clean damp cloth and drying. If water is spilled it should be immediately wiped up. When wear begins to show at a doorway, the surface can be rubbed down with sandpaper until dirt is removed, then apply a coat of Varnish (8), Shellac or Paint (32), whichever was originally used. The finish at the edges of the patch should be brushed out and blended with the surrounding surface.

If the new finish appears more glossy than the old, it can be made to match the old by carefully rubbing over it with very fine steel wool.

A waxed floor should be polished at least once a week; but too frequent applications of fresh wax is not necessary. A polishing weight can be used, or a light electric floor machine.

Painting Linoleum: *I should like to paint my inlaid kitchen linoleum. What is the best procedure? Shall I use a solid color?*

It is perfectly practical to paint it, but a solid color would show footprints. Begin by washing the floor with mild soapsuds and not too much water; rinse with clear water, and be careful not to flood the floor. Allow to dry thoroughly, preferably overnight. Apply two coats of Floor Enamel (32) as the base coat. When dry, the mottling may be done with a newspaper. Pour a small quantity of contrasting color on a flat surface such as a pie tin. Crumple a large piece of newspaper, getting as many wrinkles as possible in it. The paper may be held from the back between the fingers. Dip paper in Enamel (34) and apply to base coat as directed above. If more than one color is used for mottling, others may be applied at the same time, working on a small space and having a piece of sponge or newspaper for each color. An eight-inch margin of the base color around the edge makes an effective border. Stretch painter's masking tape at inner edge of border and mottle up to it. A final coat of Varnish (14) will provide extra wear. Renew Varnish before colors begin to wear off.

Care of Linoleum:

To clean linoleum use a mild and pure soap with lukewarm water. Never use strong soaps or harsh abrasives, and do not flood the linoleum with water. A gloss, non-rubbing wax makes a good finish; it should be allowed to dry hard before being walked on. Frequent applications of wax are not necessary, except in places that receive heavy wear, but frequent polishing with a special buffer will keep the floor looking well.

Squeaking Floors: *Is there any way to stop floors from squeaking when walked over?*

When the nails that hold the sub-floor to the beams become loosened, squeaking is the usual result. If the underside of the floor can be seen, as from the cellar, the squeaking places can be located when someone walks on the floor above. It will be found that the boards of the sub-floor do not rest solidly on the beams. Drive the thin ends of shingles (or other thin wedges) between the boards and the seams.

But if the underside of the floor has a ceiling, the simplest way to stop the squeaking is to drive nails through the finish floor and sub-floor into the beams. Two-inch finishing nails with small heads should be used, driven through the face of the floor at an angle, the heads being driven below the surface with a nailset. Holes left by the nails should be filled with putty. Two nails should be used for each squeaking place, driven in at opposite angles.

Care should be taken to locate the positions of the beams before driving in the finishing nails. In some cases a squeak can be taken out by running talcum powder into the cracks between the boards.

A Simple Cure for Creaking Lower Floors

Creaking Stairs: *How can I prevent stairs in my entrance hall from creaking when walked on?*

Creaking is caused by a loose stair tread. A tread can be made firm with long finishing nails driven through and into the edge of the riser beneath. The nails should be driven in pairs and at opposite angles. Someone should stand on the tread to hold it in place while the nails are being driven in. When the underside of a stair is visible, it will be seen that the treads are secured by wedges between their ends and the grooves into which they fit. Hammering these wedges tightly into place may stop the creaking.

Drive Finishing Nails in at Angles to Each Other

Splinters: *How should worn and splintery floors be treated?*

Splinters, roughness and ground-in dirt can be scraped off, but preferably it is best to use an electric floor sanding machine. Large or small machines can be rented from a hardware or paint store, and with a little practice are easy to use. Before starting to scrape or sand, protruding nails should be removed or driven below the surface with a nailset. If there are any large or deep splinters, plastic wood should be used around and under them, and allowed to dry before sanding. After using the machine, the dust should be brushed up and the floor wiped with a cloth damp with turpentine substitute. The surface will then be ready for refinishing.

Rent a Machine for Sanding

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Insert Cement Under Cut With Putty Knife

Bulging Linoleum: *How can I flatten bulges in my linoleum?*

Cut a slit across the middle of the bulge with a razor blade, following a line of the pattern; a line between two squares, for instance. Then work some linoleum cement under the linoleum through the slit with a knife blade, pressing down first one side of the slit and then the other. Use plenty of the cement, wiping off wet smears on the surface with water. Press the bulge back into place and put on weights until the cement is dry.

Removing Caster Marks: *How can long black scars on hardwood floors, caused by furniture casters be removed?*

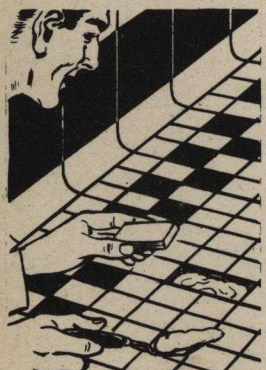
Rub with fine steel wool moistened with water. When dry, touch up with either Shellac or Varnish (8), whichever was used originally. Replace the casters with fibre or other composition casters; the ball bearing type is recommended.

Fine Steel Wool for Caster Marks

Filling Cracks: *How can I fill cracks between floor boards, and also other places that are not subject to hard wear?*

Wide cracks between floor boards can be filled with Crack Filler (4). First rake the dust from the cracks and moisten the floor board edges with a mixture of raw linseed oil and turpentine. Let this dry overnight, then fill cracks.

For cracks in places that do not receive wear, newspapers made into a pulp are very practical. Tear the paper into shreds and boil in water for an hour or longer. Then squeeze out the water and force the pulp into the cracks while it is still moist. It will harden on drying. This pulp is useful for filling cracks in open spaces between tops of walls and roofs in the attic, around sills, etc. It can be painted and thus made waterproof.



Replace Loose Tiles with Cement

Bathroom Floors: *Some tiles have come loose in my bathroom. What can I use that will hold them in place?*

At a hardware store you can get a kind of cement intended for tile repairs. You could also use a mixture of one part Portland Cement and three parts sand, with only enough water to make a workable mixture. Before using this cement, soak the tiles in water for several hours.

Removing Stains in Wooden Floors:

Stains can be removed and the wood whitened by bleaching with oxalic acid. Dissolve one pound of crystals in one and one-half gallons of hot water, then add more crystals until the water will dissolve no more. Brush solution on floor while hot and leave overnight. Clean with clear water several times to remove all traces of the acid. Then sandpaper the floor and refinish as desired. Use oxalic acid with care as it is a poison.

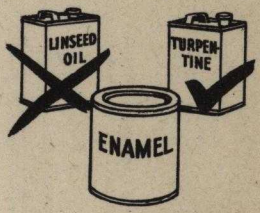
Caulking Compound: *Is Caulking Compound the same thing as Putty?*

No. Its consistency is the same as soft putty, but it does not become hard or brittle with age. It is used for filling cracks and joints around doors and window frames, or other places where air or water leakage might occur. Proper caulking of open joints or cracks not only saves fuel, but prevents water leakage which may cause staining of interior decorations or cause the rotting of wood or deterioration of plaster. The fact that this material does not harden allows it to expand and contract with the movement of wood or other building materials, and due to its adhesive qualities will not fall out from cracks or joints. It is best applied with a caulking gun, which resembles a large syringe, having nozzles which fit the varying size of cracks or joints. Painters, roofers and carpenters usually have such guns and can be engaged to do such work, or they may be purchased or rented from your hardware or paint store. Caulking Compound can be obtained in several colors.

Caulking Saves Fuel and Prevents Leaks

Reason for Sticky or Non-Drying Paint: *The interior of my house was painted with an enamel paint, in which raw linseed oil was used in mixing. In order to cover the color underneath, the paint was applied quite thick. The paint job is still sticky. Will it dry eventually?*

Yes, it will dry, but may take weeks or months, and eventually cause cracking of the surface. Enamel should not be mixed with linseed oil. If it is necessary to thin enamel, turpentine only should be used. Paint should always be put on in *thin* coats, the first coat being allowed to dry hard before the second is applied.



Thin Enamel With Turpentine Only

Kitchen walls are always covered with a film of grease, and if this is not cleaned off carefully before repainting, the paint job will also be troublesome. A tacky paint job can sometimes be hardened by wiping with turpentine substitute, or a light washing with mild soap and cool water. Rinse with clear cool water and wipe dry. If streaked from the washing, wipe with soft dry rag. If this does not hasten drying, it may be necessary to remove entire painted surface and clean the walls before refinishing.

Window Shades: *Can discarded window shades, in good shape except for being discolored by sunlight and weather, be treated so that they can be used again?*

Window shades that have become faded and discolored may be attractively renewed by painting with a good Flat Paint (28). Spread shades out on a flat surface. Remove all dust and dirt. Apply paint, brushing well into the fabric of the material. When one side is perfectly dry, reverse and paint the other side. White, light ivory or light buff will be most attractive.

Painting Prolongs the Life of Window Shades

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Calcimine Usually Applied with Wide Brush

Seal Dark Color before Painting a Light One

A Formula for Preventing Mildew

Calcimine: *Where is calcimine used?*

Calcimine (2 or 18) is a general name for powdered paints prepared for use by mixing with water. In its simplest form it is whiting bound with glue, but the better grades sold under trademarked names have other ingredients that work easier, flow out to smooth films and are greatly superior. It can be used on ceilings and any wall surface where it will not become soiled easily. It is not washable but can be washed off. The better grades do not rub off when dry, but are removed easily by washing with a sponge and warm water. Besides its economy, its advantage is that it avoids piling up coat after coat of paint, which often causes peeling.

Bleeding Paint or Stain: *White enamel was applied over mahogany stained woodwork. Now it is cracking and the dark color is staining through. How can this be overcome?*

You probably did not prepare the surface properly before you applied the enamel. The old finish should have been removed before enamelling. Sandpaper to a smooth surface. Then seal with shellac, glue size, or aluminum paint. Follow with one coat of Enamel Underbody (7); second coat, Enamel (13 or 15), following directions on containers.

Mildewed Paint: *The paint on the north side of my house is full of mildew. When ready to repaint, what can I put into the paint to prevent a recurrence of the mildewing?*

Mildew forms on paint that is in the shade and where the air is damp. Dark paint is more likely to mildew than white or light-toned paint; because it contains more oil. The harder the paint the less likely it is to mildew. Ordinary paint can be hardened in this way: Open the can, and without stirring, pour off some of the liquid in the proportion of one pint to the gallon of paint. Replace this with turpentine substitute in the proportion of one-half pint to each gallon. Add powdered calomel in the proportion of one ounce to the gallon. The paint should then be very thoroughly stirred. Before painting, mildew should be taken off with an alkaline cleaner, by sandpapering and with steel wool.

Canvas Sun Deck: *My builder tells me the canvas covered floor of my sun deck should be painted. What is your opinion?*

Your builder is right. The canvas should be finished with at least two coats of Deck Paint (24). Thin the first coat with one pint of turpentine to a gallon of paint. The canvas should remain in good condition for a long period with repainting approximately every two years.

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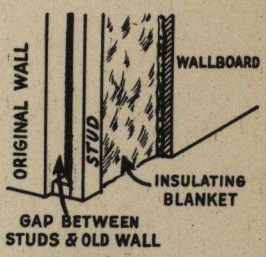
MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOUSE • 13

Sound-proofing: *I live in an old house with a party wall. Is there any way I can have a room insulated against sound?*

Thorough sound-proofing is best done while a building is under construction. However, fair results may be had by lining the noisy wall with a double layer of insulating material. Fur out the wall with 2 x 4-inch studs, nailing them in place at the floor and ceiling. Nail a one-inch (or thicker) insulating blanket between the studs and then cover the wall with an insulating wallboard. The studding should not be in contact with the original wall.



Keep Studding Away from Walls

Drawing Window Shades Saves Heat: *We are trying in every way to conserve heat in our house. Is there a simple way to keep cold air out?*

It will help greatly to draw the shades in rooms that are not occupied during the daytime and do not require too much light. At night, of course, all shades can be drawn. This will keep the air near the windows free from contact with the cold glass. Rolling up a piece of fairly heavy fabric tightly and pushing it close to the window on the sill will also cut off much of the draft. Various materials can be used for stuffing drafty cracks at the sides of the windows, such as newspapers, Scotch tape, etc. Drawing heavy draperies across the windows will give even greater protection.

Two Simple Ways of Saving Heat

Grease Trap: *Is there a periodical treatment that will cure clogging caused by gradual accumulations of kitchen sink grease in our drain?*

There are commercial preparations for that purpose that can be had at a grocery store. Another standby is a strong, hot solution of washing soda poured down the kitchen sink every day or so. But if you have no "grease trap," you should have one installed in the line from the kitchen sink. This trap catches the grease before it can get into the sewer. A grease trap is usually of earthenware and looks somewhat like a length of sewer pipe. It provides a chamber so arranged that when grease enters it rises to the surface and is unable to enter the outlet pipe. The floating grease should be skimmed off as often as may be necessary, probably every two or three months, depending on conditions. A grease trap is not expensive and is well worth having.

Removing Grease Spots from Wallpaper:

Make a paste by mixing a liquid spot remover, preferably non-inflammable, with fuller's earth, powdered chalk or similar material. Apply this paste on the stains and allow to dry. If necessary repeat. Remove with a soft brush.

A Practical Spot Remover for Wallpaper

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

There are many little jobs about the home which you can easily do yourself

AT THE top of each page there are headings covering specific subjects related to the upkeep of your home. Under these headings you will find questions referring to these subjects, which have been asked many times. You will also find the answers. In addition, there are suggestions for helping you to keep your home up to date. For example, if you wish to paint the linoleum in your kitchen or hall, refer to the caption "Care of Floors and Floor Coverings." This is on Page 8. On that page you will find a paragraph headed "Painting Linoleum." The answer to the question will give you authentic information as to the method to follow to obtain best results.

If your problem is concerned with refinishing of painted furniture, look for the heading, which you will find on Pages 16 and 17. These pages cover the proper way to do the work you have in mind.

After each product mentioned in the text, such as enamel, varnish, flat paint, etc., there is a number. This refers to the index number of of the product in the Reference Index of Benjamin Moore & Co.'s Products. Turn to Pages 24, 25, 26, 27, or 28 and there is given the name and description of the paint product which is recommended in the text.

Follow this procedure for other questions you have in mind.

Your Benjamin Moore & Co. dealer will help you in selecting products, colors, etc., or give you further information regarding these materials. Consult *him* when you are thinking of painting.

On big jobs where expert skill is necessary call in your painter or mechanic

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16 • DOING OVER PAINTED FURNITURE

All Traces of Paint Remover Must Be Wiped Off

Antiquing Adds Beauty and Permanence to the Finish

Careful Sanding Produces Better Results

Doing Over Painted Furniture: *I have some painted and shabby furniture that I should like to refinish; some is a natural wood finish. How can I refinish it with Enamel?*

The surface should first be smoothed with sandpaper; if the old finish is chipped or uneven, it should be taken off to the bare wood. Liquid Varnish Remover (20) can be used to soften the old finish so that it can be rubbed off with rough cloths or steel wool. Clean thoroughly with turpentine substitute spirits, as every trace of remover must be taken off. Be careful of fire and use gloves to protect the hands.

When old enamel or paint is rubbed and chipped in only a few places, these can be taken out by rubbing with sandpaper. The depressions thus made should have two or three coats of Underbody (7) to bring them up to the same level as the old finish. They should then be sandpapered and finished with Enamel (34).

Antique Finish: *How can I give my furniture an antique finish?*

An antique finish is a very slight darkening on the surface, varying to a deeper color toward the edges and in the carvings and mouldings. The first step in painting is to apply a solid color, usually white or light cream or ivory Enamel (34) or Underbody (7). To produce the antique finish apply a coat of Glazing Liquid (9) tinted with a small quantity of Raw Umber Oil Color after the painted surface is dry. Brush the mixture over the entire surface. Stipple it lightly with a wad of cheesecloth or stippling brush. Before the Glazing Liquid sets, wipe the edges and center to obtain a highlight. Blend the color towards the center highlights by stippling lightly. When dry, apply one final coat of Varnish (17) to protect the glaze.

The same process may be used on parchment lamp shades, standing screens and wall surfaces. For a green glaze use Chrome Green Oil Color instead of Raw Umber. Other color glazes can be obtained by using an appropriate Oil Color (26).

Modern Finishes: *How are modern wood finishes obtained?*

Modern wood finishes, such as "Swedish," "bleached" and "blonde," can be obtained by bleaching out the natural color of the wood. Prepared Bleaches can be had at paint stores. After bleaching, the wood should be smoothed with "000" sandpaper. The finish can be either made with wax or a Rubbing Varnish (1).

"Pickled Pine." A "pickled" effect on pine and other woods is obtained by bleaching and filling the pores with Flat White Paint. First smooth the wood with fine sandpaper and remove all dust from the pores by wiping with petroleum spirits. After drying, apply a coat of Flat Paint (28), or Paste Wood Filler (22) thinned to paint consistency with turpentine. After fifteen minutes or so, and while still wet, wipe it off across the grain with coarse cloth, which will leave the pores filled with white. Allow a day or two for drying; smooth by rubbing lightly with fine sandpaper, and then finish with varnish (5).

Painting Venetian Blinds: *I should like to repaint my Venetian blinds which face the sun. What kind of paint should I use?*

Use quick-drying enamel (34). Apply it according to directions given on the can, and be sure the surfaces are clean, dry and free from grease or oil before painting.

Metal Kitchen Cabinets: *I have metal kitchen cabinets that I wish to change from ivory to white. How can this be done?*

If the present finish is in good condition; first wash the cabinets, then dull the gloss by rubbing with "000" sandpaper, wipe off with substitute turpentine and apply a coat of Enamel Underbody (7). Finish with White Enamel (11).

A badly chipped and cracked finish should be removed by using Paint and Varnish Remover (20), before attempting to refinish as above.

Knotty Pine Finish: *How can knotty pine walls be finished to obtain a soft mellow appearance?*

The usual finish is a liberal wiping with a half-and-half mixture of linseed oil and turpentine. After an hour or two for soaking in, wipe the surface dry. Repeat in two days. This will not check the mellowing that comes with age. Another good finish is Penetrating Finish (23), which can be had clear or tinted with Oil Wood Stain (19). Either finish can be followed by waxing.

Painting Wicker Chairs: *The wicker chairs on my porch are faded and the paint is chipping off. What is the easiest way to refinish them?*

You must first take off all of the scaling paint, which you can do with a wire brush, followed by dusting or vacuum cleaning to remove the loosened particles. Wash with turpentine substitute. Quick-drying enamel (34) gives the best finish. It can be applied by a brush or spray.

Modern Finish for Furniture and Paneling

Metal Cabinets Can Be Refinished with Enamel

Wire Brushing Removes Loose Paint

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Old Whitewash Should Be Removed with Hot Water

Undercut Plaster for Permanent Patches

Cut Out and Repair Cracks to Avoid Leakage under Paint

Painting Cellar Walls: *The present lime whitewash finish on my cellar walls gets dirty, is difficult to clean, and flakes off. What other kind of paint would be satisfactory and economical to use?*

Before applying any paint, all the loose whitewash must first be removed. This can be done with a large broom, wire brush, or sponge and plenty of hot water; the addition of a little household ammonia to the water will help. Then refinish with a water emulsion paint (21), which may be obtained in white and colors.

Patching Cracks in Plaster: *How should both large and small cracks in plaster walls be filled?*

For large cracks, first cut out the cracked portion of plaster in an inverted V-shape, making your cut wider inside than at the surface. This forms the patch into a wedge which cannot fall out. Before applying the patching plaster, the cracks should be moistened with water. When putting in the patching plaster, fill the cut to within an eighth of an inch of the surface, and allow it to harden. Then fill even with the surface using a metal tool as a smoother. The newly filled cracks should be painted according to directions for new work.

Small hair-line cracks can be filled by brushing with a pigmented wall primer. For somewhat wider cracks use Putty thinned with Raw Linseed Oil to a fairly thin paste. Rub this on with a cloth to force the paste into the cracks and wipe the excess from the surface. Allow to dry thoroughly before painting.

Peeling Paint: *The paint on our bathroom walls is peeling badly; the worst spot is around the wash-basin, where water splashes on the walls.*

Cracks around fixtures must be filled and sealed with spackle or patching plaster to prevent moisture seeping under the paint. Use primer (25) for first coat; finish with enamel (6), or paint (13).

Cleaning Walls — Flat or Enamel: *What is the best way to wash painted walls?*

Start out with two pails and two sponges and a soft, clean cloth or chamois. Fill one pail with mild, lukewarm soapsuds; the other with clear water. Start at the bottom of the wall, and wash a space about four feet square. Then rinse with a clean sponge and clear water, and wipe dry with the chamois. Then move on to the next space, working upward as you go. Change your suds and water often and be sure to wipe the wall dry with the chamois or cloth.

Removing Wallpaper:

Soak the paper thoroughly with warm water applied with a calcimine brush or hand sprayer. Then scrape with a broad-bladed scraper's knife and wash the plaster wall to remove all trace of old glue size. If the paper does not come off easily it is because it has not been soaked long enough to soften the paste. Soaking long enough to soften the paste will avoid gouging or cutting the plaster with the knife.

Soak Wallpaper Thoroughly with Water

Patching Dents in Walls: *How can depressions and dents that were made by the removal of decorative panels from plastered walls be filled in?*

Small depressions and slight indentations can be filled with a spackling compound. Larger dents should be filled with patching plaster. You can obtain both these products at your paint or hardware store. Follow the printed directions on the containers. You will need a putty knife or a kitchen knife with a stiff blade to apply it. Allow to dry thoroughly and then sandpaper before priming or painting.

Painting Wall-Cloth: *Part of our kitchen walls is covered with wall-cloth; which has become old looking because of many cleanings. Can it be redecorated?*

Yes, first, clean the cloth thoroughly; and, when absolutely dry, give it a coat of enamel underbody (7), followed by a coat of enamel (11 or 34). Follow the directions on the can. Be sure any loose sections of wall-cloth are firmly fastened before painting.

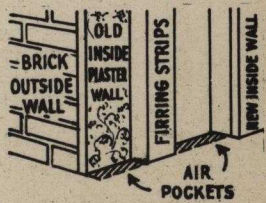
First Wash Carefully to Remove All Grease

Finishing Rough Walls: *How can very rough textured walls be made smoother without replastering?*

Where there is extreme roughness the high points should be cut down by rubbing with a carborundum block or coarse sandpaper wrapped around a block of wood. After dusting carefully, coat with plastic paint. This plastic paint is made by thickening one gallon flat paint (28) with one pound whiting and one pound Plaster Paris and a little varnish, to a heavy consistency. These proportions are approximate—use more or less flat paint as required.

Condensation on Walls: *My house is of solid brick wall construction. No air space was left between the walls. During rainy or humid weather the walls sweat and stain the wallpaper. How can I stop this?*

No kind of paint will stop the condensation. The answer to your problem is insulating board applied over furring strips to provide the air space that now is lacking and to minimize the differences in temperature. It will help to dry out the air of the house if you leave the fireplace damper open at all times. Additional ventilation would also help.



Reduce Condensation and Heat Loss

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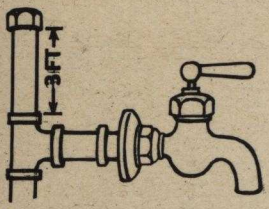


"Air Cushion" Applied

Banging in Water Pipes: *When water faucets are turned off suddenly, there is a banging in the pipe. What is the reason for this?*

There should be "air cushions" in the piping which will take up the momentum of the water at the time a faucet is closed. One simple form is a three-foot extension of the pipe at the top of each line, tightly capped. Air in the extension is compressed by the momentum of the water on the closing of the faucet, and the banging thus prevented.

At times an "air cushion" becomes waterlogged, in which case banging occurs when a faucet is shut off. The air in the cushion has escaped from the pipe, and there is no longer a cushion to take up the shock. The cap on the end of the pipe evidently was not tight against air-leakage. The remedy is to shut off the water, to take off and empty the pipe, and to return it to place after putting on a new and tight cap. Coating the pipe threads with a pipe joint compound or white lead paste will help to make the cap air-tight.

Oil Generously to Prevent Rusting

Smokepipe in Summer: *How can I prevent the rusting of the pipe from my furnace to the chimney during the summer?*

Take it down, clean it inside and out, and give it a coating of light machine oil. Store in a dry place.

Corrugated Board Makes a Good Insulator

Insulation—Hot Water System: *Will insulating the hot water tank and piping save fuel?*

Hot water will remain hot for longer periods in a tank covered with an insulating jacket, and fuel will be saved. The jacket should be of a soft material containing air cells; ready-made jackets of sizes to fit standard tanks are made of air-cell asbestos, rock wool, magnesia, cork, and other substances that retain air in cells and cavities.

A jacket can be made of ordinary flexible corrugated board. This is obtained in large sheets and wrapped tightly around the tank in a number of layers, adjoining layers being pasted together. The top is covered with disks cut to fit. The outside can be covered with muslin and then painted.

If the outside of a jacketed tank is warm to the touch, the insulation is not effective.

Hot-water supply pipes should also be covered; jackets in sections and in sizes to fit are on sale. Moulded coverings for elbows and connections can be had, or these parts can be wrapped in soft asbestos or similar material, covered with asbestos cement to hold it in place.

HEATING AND PLUMBING SUGGESTIONS • 21

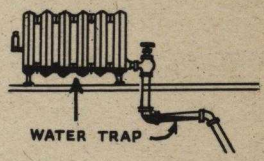
Painting a Radiator: *Our radiators are now finished with silver paint. I should like to paint them blue to match the walls. Will oil paint affect the heating efficiency of the radiator in any way?*

A radiator finished in oil paint will radiate from ten to fifteen per cent more heat than when finished with metallic paint. The best time to paint radiators and heat pipes is in the late spring or early summer after the fires are out. The most satisfactory finish is thin coats of paint. Thin coats are more elastic than thick coats. Plenty of drying time should be allowed between coats.

Before painting, the surface should be cleaned of all rust, scaling paint, dust and grease, thus permitting the best bond between paint and metal. The first coat should be flat paint (28) thinned with one pint of linseed oil to the gallon of paint; or, a sealer (25) applied as received in the container. The second coat should be flat paint or enamel (28 or 34) of the same color as the background against which the radiators or pipes are located. If necessary you can remove all the present finish by using remover (33) before repainting, which would make a better job.

Painting Increases Radiator Heat

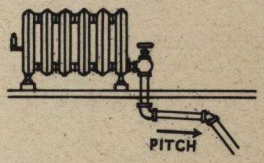
Radiator Troubles: Banging or slow heating radiators are sometimes caused by the fact that they are not level or because the feed pipe does not drain. Be sure radiator is level. If this does not help, raise the radiator by placing one-half inch wooden blocks under each leg. This will drain the feed pipe. Partly open valves may cause this trouble. Be sure they are either tightly closed or wide open.



Correcting Level Drains Water from Radiator

Rusted Stove: *A black iron stove has rusted. How can it be cleaned?*

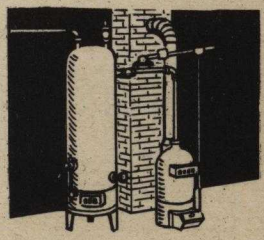
You can take off the rust with emery cloth dampened with kerosene. After cleaning, remove all traces of the oil and touch up with heat-proof black enamel (30), which you can get at your paint store.



Raising Radiator Drains Water from Pipe

Rusty Hot Water: *Two years ago I put in a new pot stove for heating hot water and a new storage tank. During the past few months the water has been showing rust and dirt. What causes this trouble?*

Overheating is a common cause for dirty or rusty hot water. Heated water often causes the formation of sediment; the more it is heated the more sediment there is likely to be. Put an automatic damper regulator on your pot stove; it is a device that closes the draft when the water is heated. Set it for 140 degrees. This is hot enough and will not produce much sediment. Be sure the bottom water pipe of the pot stove is not connected to the very bottom of the storage tank, but to an opening low on its side. In that position, scales and flakes that fall from the inside of the tank will settle to the bottom. Once a week open the draincock in the bottom of the storage tank to let out the sediment that has collected. Drain the pot stove periodically.



Control Hot Water Temperature

22 • PAINTING OR REFINISHING WOODEN SURFACES

Cleaning and Refinishing Renews Furniture

Refinishing Natural or Stained Furniture: *I have some shabby looking furniture. How can I refinish it?*

Remove all the old finish down to the actual wood. This is done with paint and varnish remover (20), which softens the finish so that it can easily be wiped off with rough cloths or steel wool. This remover may take some of the color stain out of the wood, thus changing its appearance.

When the wood is clean and smooth, it can be restained, if necessary, with Oil Stain (19) which is easy to use.

If a glossy finish is desired, varnish can be applied over the stain, or varnish stain (35) can be used. For a rubbed finish which does not require that the varnish be rubbed, apply a dull varnish (5) over the glossy finish. For a dull finish the bare wood can be given two or three very thin coats of paste wax, each coat allowed to dry hard before polishing.

Careless Smokers Leave Their Mark

Cigarette Burns on Table: *A mahogany table top has been burned by a cigarette; can I make the spot less noticeable without having to do over the entire table top?*

Scrape the charred wood with a razor blade; apply two or three thin coats of quick-drying Varnish (17) with a camel's hair brush to build up the depression to the surrounding finish. Each coat of varnish should be hard-dry before applying the next. Rub the spot with "000" sandpaper or apply one coat over the entire table top as a final finish.

Painting a New Wooden Unpainted Cabinet: *When should the nail holes be filled? Should I use Putty for this?*

Clean the wood and see that it is smooth, then apply a first coat of Enamel Underbody (7) or Flat Paint (28) thinned with a pint of raw linseed oil to the gallon. After the first coat is dry, fill nail holes with Putty. Apply a second coat of Undercoater or Flat Paint and when dry smooth the finish by rubbing lightly with "000" sandpaper. Wipe off the dust and finish with quick-drying Enamel (34).

Shellac Stick to Repair Deep Scratches

Dents on Woodwork and Furniture: *What is a good "cover-up" for some bad scratches on doors? And how can dents be filled in woodwork and furniture?* (*Natural wood finish.*)

Small scratches can be obscured by rubbing with the meat of a pecan nut. Another method is to run quick-drying varnish (17), varnish stain (35), or white shellac in the scratches, using a finely pointed camel's hair brush.

For dents get a shellac stick of the right color. Heat the point of a knife, a cheap screwdriver or nail-file, and use it to heat the shellac stick, which can then be worked into the deep scratches, dents and gouges. Rub down the patch with very fine sandpaper and polish with a thin coat of paste wax, well rubbed, or a milky liquid furniture polish.

Stained Furniture: *What will remove white rings or stains left on furniture by alcohol? What will take off the grayish-white, dull film that appears on furniture?*

White spots from alcohol and from hot dishes are actually damage to the varnish film and the method of removing them depends upon the kind of varnish that was used. One method to try is rubbing on a drop of turpentine to the spot with your finger tip. If this does not remove the stain, apply a drop of camphorated oil in the same way. Another method is to rub the spot with finely powdered rottenstone and a drop or two of linseed oil, using your finger tip. White spots on woodwork caused by water can usually be removed by touching lightly with alcohol, apply with a piece of cotton or paper tissue.

This film, called "bloom" is from the effect of damp air on certain types of varnish. It may be removed by wiping with a mixture of one tablespoonful of cider vinegar in a quart of water.

Method of Removing White Rings

Painting Window Sills and Frames: *Interior window sills and frames badly weather-checked and worn. How should they be treated?*

Windows should be checked and weather-stripping, caulking, and re-puttying done on the exterior to shut out all absorption of moisture. Before repainting, the old finish should be completely removed, either by sandpapering, scraping, or with a paint remover (20). Allow time for wood to dry out thoroughly. Then use priming coat (25), followed by undercoat (7), and final coat of enamel (15).

Reputty before Repainting Windows

Heat and Moisture-Proof Table Top: *My dining-table is badly marked from white rings left by wet glasses and hot dishes. Can you tell me how to do it over and make it liquid and heat-resistant?*

There are two methods to use, the first being a gloss finish, the second a rich, dull finish. For the first, remove present finish completely with paint and varnish remover (20). When finish is completely removed, sandpaper. Mix ⅓ Spar Varnish (17), ⅓ linseed oil and ⅓ turpentine. Rub this mixture on the wood which has been thoroughly sandpapered and dusted. Allow time to dry. Polish with finest grade of steel wool. Apply second coat—follow same procedure. At intervals of about three weeks, apply additional coats up to about six coats, polishing with steel wool each time for a satin finish.

Another way is (after removing the old finish as described above) to rub with a mixture of one-third each of linseed oil, turpentine, and denatured alcohol. Apply liberally and let the mixture soak in for a few hours and then wipe dry. Repeat after two days, and again two days later. After drying, rub with a rough cloth; a piece of carpeting wrapped around a brick is convenient. The more you rub, the better the finish will be. This gives the dull, rich finish.

Carpet Around a Brick Makes Good Buffer

REFERENCE TABLE OF BENJAMIN MOORE & CO.'S PRODUCTS

[1]

CABINET RUBBING

A full bodied short oil varnish of medium color for the Wood Finisher. It can be rubbed in twenty-four hours, without sweating back to a gloss. Flows out nicely and sets dust-free in two hours. For use as an undercoating or finishing varnish on interior trim, cabinet work, panels, or furniture.

[2]

CALSOM FINISH

For those desiring a cold water wall finish, Calsom Finish can be recommended for interior work. It covers well in one coat, is easily prepared and will not chip, crack, peel, flake or rub off. Calsom Finish may also be used on cement and concrete surfaces.

[3]

CAULKING COMPOUND

Moore's Caulking Compound is an elastic, putty-like material for filling cracks or joints in buildings and homes, providing a waterproof seal against dirt, air or water. It is easy to apply with a caulking gun or putty knife, and will not sag, shrink, or bleed into adjoining surfaces. It adheres to glass, wood, metal, brick, stone or other building materials.

Moore's Caulking Compound applied around window frames, doors, chimneys and foundations, prevents the entrance of air and dirt, reduces cleaning costs, lowers fuel bills and eliminates drafts. It keeps out water, which causes disintegration of wood and cement, and corrects building faults which cause paint blistering or peeling. It is recommended for bedding of glass in greenhouses and skylights, and for pointing up bricks and filling cracks in concrete structures. It can also be used as a bedding caulk in setting window sash-frames, door casings, and sills.

[4]

CRACK AND CREVICE FILLER

An elastic paste material for use in filling cracks, small holes, crevices and seams in old and new woodwork and floors. Will not shrink or dry up and gives a smooth surface over which to apply paint or varnish. Applied with a putty knife or palm of the hand.

[5]

DRIDUL

Made for producing a rich dull gloss, which closely approximates the finish of a rubbed varnish without the labor of rubbing. It is a full bodied interior varnish, pale in color, water-proof, and will not show white scratches.

Dri-Dul is intended for finish coat work only. The surface should be sealed and built up first with a suitable interior varnish. Contains no wax and may be revarnished without trouble. It dries dust-free in three hours and hard in ten.

[6]

DULAMEL

Dulamel is a product for interior use; it works easily, dries overnight, and is permanent in color and degree of gloss, which while lacking in the objectionable reflective glare of a high gloss enamel, still retains the desirable cleansing qualities of enamel, as it may be washed without injury. Dulamel is particularly recommended for the walls of kitchens, bathrooms, office buildings, schools, stores, hospitals, and interior trim or woodwork.

[7]

ENAMEL UNDERBODY

Enamel Underbody is a hard-drying liquid paint product manufactured specifically as an undercoating for enamels. It combines the features of easy-working, thorough covering, perfect levelling and it dries to a hard, smooth, non-absorbing finish that can be sanded without gumming. It is very elastic and adhesive and will not chip, crack, or discolor with age.

[8]

FLOOR AND TRIM VARNISH

This varnish possesses the essential requirements for withstanding the extreme hard service to which floor varnishes are subjected. It is intended for hard or soft wood floors, either old or new. It is medium in color, spreads easily, is impervious to water, and will not scratch, spot, or show heel marks. It dries overnight with a rich full gloss and may be rubbed to a dull finish if desired. Recommended for all interior trim.

[9]

GLAZING LIQUID

This liquid is manufactured to meet the demand for a product producing glazed, blended or Tiffany effects on surfaces coated with Sani-Flat or other paint. It is a transparent, quick setting and hard drying liquid, which may be washed, and dries with a dull gloss finish. Glazing Liquid provides an easy method of blending colors ground in pure linseed oil and gives the decorator the opportunity of producing innumerable color combinations.

[10]

HOUSE PAINT

Moore's House Paint is a prepared paint for exterior use, the pigments of which are properly proportioned to give excellent covering satisfaction, durability and permanence of color. These pigments are ground by the most modern method in pure linseed oil of the highest quality, then reduced with high grade thinners and driers. Moore's House Paint dries hard with a gloss, yet possesses sufficient elasticity to prevent cracking, checking, or peeling, and its wearing qualities, both inland and at seashore, have proven satisfactory for years.

[11]

IMPERVO ENAMEL

This quick drying, high gloss enamel is manufactured for use on both exterior and interior surfaces. Dries to a high gloss finish, which will withstand severe outdoor exposure, as well as frequent washing on interior surfaces. Dries dust-free in a short time with a tough film which is alkali-proof and sunfast. Will not chip, crack, or craze.

Recommended for enamelling of automobiles, boats, store-fronts, bicycles, machines, lawn furniture of metal or wood, also for interior surfaces where a high gloss, durable finish is required, such as furniture, walls of bathrooms, kitchens, dadoes, floors, etc.

[12]

IMPERVO SURFACER

Impervo Surfacer is an especially prepared oil base liquid of light color, which works easily, spreads freely, drying with a tough, impervious, elastic and durable film, upon which calsomines, flat paints, or enamels may be economically, easily and safely applied. Decidedly different in character than most other sizes, as it contains no alum, glue, rosin, or other ingredients which are liable to cause defects in the finishing coats, such as peeling, cracking, alligatoring, or saponification.

[13]

INTERIOR GLOSS

Moore's Interior Gloss is an enamel-like paint made especially for walls and woodwork in kitchens, bathrooms, hallways, stores and any interior surface where a high gloss, durable finish is desired. It can be applied on plaster, cement, wood, wallboard or metal surfaces with satisfactory and pleasing results, when directions are followed. This paint retains its color for a great length of time and is not affected by fumes or moisture.

[14]

LINOLEUM VARNISH

Linoleum needs a protective coating to keep it fresh looking and intact. The pattern of printed linoleum soon wears off if given hard usage, and inlaid linoleum has dirt ground into its pores until it is very difficult to clean. This is especially true of white or light patterns.

This Linoleum Varnish is exceptionally soap-proof and waterproof and will give remarkable wear. It is so pale that it will not unduly discolor a white pattern.

Applied according to directions it will dry in 4 hours and end the constant washing and waxing necessary to keep linoleum looking clean, in addition to preserving and beautifying the original pattern.

Caution — Wax or oil will prevent the drying of varnish. All new linoleum and most old linoleum has a coating of wax or oil. *Always clean linoleum before varnishing.*

[15]

MOORAMEL HIGH GLOSS ENAMEL

A durable enamel for interior wall and woodwork surfaces. It can be applied with a large brush in a full covering coat, which will flow out smoothly without danger of sagging or running. It dries overnight with a permanent high gloss finish, which will not tend to dull with age. This enamel hides and covers exceptionally well and may be tinted with Pure Oil Colors when desired.

[16]

MOORWHITE PRIMER

Moorwhite Primer, a prepared paint of exceptional hiding qualities, for exterior use on new or old work as a priming coat under *any oil paint.* This primer makes it unnecessary to mix special priming coats to meet varying surface conditions. It prevents many failures of paint jobs, resulting from poor priming.

[17]

MOVAR VARNISH

This is a dependable universal varnish, which is recommended without hesitation for beautifying and preserving any interior or exterior surface. It can be used for interior floors, woodwork, or trim. It will not scratch white or water spot. It is pale in color and holds its color without undue yellowing with age. Will stand up on porch floors or front doors and give utmost satisfaction. Is not affected by boiling water, alcohol, ether, grease or oils. Dries dust-free in two hours, hard in six hours, to a full round lustre and may be rubbed if desired.

[18]

MURESCO

Muresco is a dry powder, composed of the best imported whiting, highest grade of hide glue and tinting colors. It is prepared for use by the addition of boiling water. The use of hot water glue gives greater spreading qualities, binds the finish more permanently, presenting a surface that will not crack, chip, peel or rub off. Muresco will not injure brushes.

Muresco is simple to prepare, easy to apply, clean to work with, flowing out smoothly and giving a rich flat finish with one coat application. Surfaces that have been finished with Muresco are easily prepared for redecoration, as Muresco may be readily and economically washed off — a most important feature where frequent redecoration is necessary.

[19]

OIL WOOD STAIN

This stain is intended for use on new wood to produce a finish in imitation of the natural wood named on the label.

It is ideal for finishing interior woodwork, grille work, cabinets, etc., and can be used to advantage on floors which are to be finished with wax or varnish.

The fact that it is a pigment stain insures a permanent non-fading finish and makes it serve also as a filler.

[20] ★

PAINT AND VARNISH REMOVER

Practically all liquid paint removers are mixtures of powerful solvents which dissolve the dried oil coating so that it can be wiped off. In order to prevent these solvents from evaporating before they soften the paint, a wax is added which floats on the surface. Care must be used to wash off all remnants of this wax with petroleum spirits before refinishing or it will slow up the drying of the new finish.

[21]

PAQUA

Paqua is made in paste form only, and is readily prepared for use by mixing with water. It brushes easily without pull on the brush, does not show brush marks and hides most every surface completely in one coat. Dries in one hour to a flat, smooth finish, which after hardening for a week or more may be washed.

Paqua has definite advantages over both water and oil paint for certain uses; however, it should not be used where extreme resistance to penetration by water is required.

Paqua is recommended for painting new or previously painted plaster walls and ceilings, wallboard, wallpaper, concrete, hollow tile, etc. Rooms painted with it are ready for occupancy immediately after drying and have no unpleasant odor.

[22]

PASTE WOOD FILLER

Moore's Paste Wood Filler is intended for use on new, open-grained wood, such as oak, mahogany, chestnut, etc. It fills the pores of the surface preparatory to varnishing. Does not harden in the can, is of uniform consistency and will break up easily with turpentine. Should be thinned to the consistency of a heavy cream, then brushed on with the grain of the wood. After setting, wipe off across the grain with clean excelsior or burlap. Allow to dry overnight before varnishing.

[23]

PENETRATING FLOOR FINISH

Moore's Penetrating Floor Finish is a protective coating for wood flooring and other similar surfaces where the high gloss and other inherent properties of the usual varnish are not desired. A finish varying from a dull-sheen to a mellowed polish surface may be obtained by proper application. This product is designed to be used on gymnasium floors, floors of public institutions, knotty pine paneling, or wherever a protective and decorative finish is desired.

Moore's Penetrating Floor Finish is a processed preservative containing no wax or mineral oil and drying dust-free in a short time.

[24]
PORCH AND DECK PAINT

This product withstands wear and tear of heavy walking and outside exposure. Dries with a full, durable gloss, which may be washed and scrubbed. Especially suited for the painting of steps, porch floors, wood or canvas decks of porches or boats. It is not recommended for the side surfaces of houses.

Brushes easily, has exceptional covering properties and will not spot white with water.

[25]
PRIMER SEALER

Moore's Primer Sealer, a combination of white pigments and oil size, is designed primarily for interior use as a first coater on plaster surfaces, wallboard and concrete finished surfaces. It works easily, spreads far, dries quickly, and hides well. Moore's Primer Sealer seals the pores, prevents suction, and furnishes a uniform surface to which succeeding coats of paint will adhere.

[26]
PURE OIL COLORS

This line comprises carefully chosen colors of the highest quality, selected for their strength, tone and permanency, ground in pure linseed oil. These colors are especially recommended as the finest obtainable in the market.

Colors in Oil are used principally for tinting purposes so we make these colors with the greatest possible strength. Comparatively large quantities may be used, therefore, without unbalancing the formula of the paint in which they are used.

The strong colors used principally for tinting are Lamp Black, Raw and Burnt Umber, Raw and Burnt Sienna, Indian Red, Permanent Vermilion, Prussian Blue, Cobalt Blue, Ultramarine Blue, Chrome Yellow, French Ochre, and Chrome Green.

Transparent colors used for glazing and graining are Turkey Red and Rose Pink.

The following colors are used either for tinting or glazing: Umbers, Siennas, Van Dyke Brown and Ultramarine Blue.

Colors used largely to make solid covering paints and not for tinting are Drop Black, Venetian Red, and American Vermilion.

[27]
PUTTY

Carteret Putty is a mixture of whiting and linseed oil made into a heavy paste, which when applied to window frames, cracks in woodwork, etc., forms a filling over which paint can be applied. After long periods of exposure it dries out and has to be replaced.

Putty is sometimes made with other oils, but it is usually advisable to use Pure Linseed Oil Putty.

[28]
SANI-FLAT

Sani-Flat, as the name implies, is a sanitary paint, which dries with a beautiful flat finish, having the washable and durable properties of an oil paint. It is ready for use, flows freely, sets slowly, so that large surfaces may be readily covered without showing laps or brush marks. When stippled it produces a perfect "Orange Peel" effect.

Sani-Flat is recommended for interior painting, and decorating of rough and smooth plastered walls, ceilings, woodwork, metal surfaces and wallboard, and for all interior work where a beautiful, flat, washable finish is required. It lends itself particularly to the artistic decoration of the walls and ceilings of residences, churches, office buildings, schools, lodges, hotels, theatres, etc.

Sani-Flat presents a perfect surface for glazing or Tiffany effects and is recommended as an undercoat for enamel paints on large wall surfaces.

[29]
SCREEN ENAMEL

The use of Moore's Screen Enamel, either clear or in colors, renews screens, prolongs their life, and protects them from further corrosion. It should be used on copper screens to prevent the staining of woodwork, due to the corroding of this metal when left exposed.

Moore's Screen Enamel may be used on the wooden frames of screens, but we recommend the use of Moore's House Paint, which is made especially for exterior woodwork.

Moore's Screen Enamel will prove more satisfactory for screen painting than any other type of paint, as it does not clog the mesh, dries hard and smooth, giving a surface that does not collect dust.

[30]
STOVE PIPE ENAMEL

A black, quick drying high gloss enamel for stove pipes, grates, and iron surfaces subjected to heat. Prevents rusting. May be applied while the surface is warm, but should be allowed to dry overnight before the surface is heated again to prevent unpleasant odor. Flows out smoothly.

[31]

STUCCO AND CEMENT PAINT

This is a scientific and practical product for the treatment, preservation and decoration of concrete, cement, stucco and brick surfaces, both interior and exterior. When properly applied, it dries quickly, adhering firmly to the surface. The coating formed is impervious to disintegrating influences and proof against the alkali reaction of cement which eventually destroys the usual linseed oil paint.

Unpainted stucco or cement structures absorb a great amount of moisture, which in time is noticeable inside the building, causing stained ceilings and walls and may cause damage to interior decorations.

Cement or stucco buildings well painted, are not only attractive in appearance but are protected from the injurious effect of rain and frost entering into small cracks or fissures which occur in the surface of the stucco.

[32]

TILE-LIKE FLOOR ENAMEL

Tile-Like Floor Enamel is a ready for use, rapid drying, durable finish for wood or concrete. It will successfully resist the extreme hard wear and tear of walking and frequent washing to which a floor enamel is subjected. It dries quickly, covers well and produces a smooth, handsome gloss finish, unaffected by water, oils or alkali and can be safely used on cement floors or surfaces.

Although intended principally for enamelling floors, stairs, porches, etc., this enamel can be used to advantage on many other surfaces such as radiators, machinery, iron work; in fact on any work requiring a durable quick drying gloss finish.

[33]★

TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE

Trisodium Phosphate is a chemical that has many uses in a household. It is a white cleaning powder that is not soapy and makes no lather. One teaspoonful to the gallon of tepid — not hot — water cleans painted or varnished surfaces. Three pounds to a gallon of boiling hot water is used as a paint or varnish remover. A smaller proportion, to be used as a remover, is three-quarters of a cup to one quart of very hot water. This chemical is carried under various trade names. It can be purchased from chemical houses also, and most paint stores. When applied boiling hot with a dish-mop or brush, paint and varnish will soften quickly and can be taken off by rubbing with a cloth or by the use of a scraper. Its use should be followed by thorough rinsing and drying. If the remover raises or makes the grain of soft wood frayed, sandpaper smooth before refinishing. Allow the surface to dry thoroughly before painting. Protect hands from trisodium solution.

[34]

UTILAC ENAMEL

Utilac is made primarily to provide the best and most practical enamel possible for adding color to home interiors. It is suitable for use on all types of interior surfaces, such as plaster, woodwork, wallboard, trim, floors and furniture.

The standard colors are clean and attractive. Properly used alone, or in combination, they produce artistic color harmonies. Almost any color desired may be obtained with little difficulty, by intermixing the standard colors with one another.

Utilac dries with a beautiful, lustrous satin finish. Its lively, soft sheen enhances the beauty of anything on which it is used. This finish is so smooth and so dense that it does not readily soil and is easily cleansed.

Utilac "works" well and applies easily, without pull or drag. After it is brushed on, it continues to flow long enough for all brush marks to level out smooth. A job done with Utilac is a good looking job.

Utilac dries in just a few hours, but like all enamels, it dries faster at high temperatures and slower at low temperatures.

[35]

UTILAC VARNISH STAIN

This product is a quick drying varnish stain, suitable for use on all kinds of woodwork, staining and varnishing in one operation.

Dries in four hours with a high lustre that is extremely durable and one which will not scratch, mar white or turn white under water. As a floor finish Utilac Varnish Stain will give complete satisfaction and will resist much wear and frequent washings.

Applied over Ground Color, which has been grained, beautiful natural wood effects may be reproduced.

★ Starred products are not manufactured by Benjamin Moore & Co.

Science Has Made Another Contribution to American Home Life

PAQUA

SYNTHETIC PLASTIC PAINT
A WASHABLE WALL FINISH

Attractive Colors

PAQUA is a "different" paint. It has the elastic and waterproof qualities of an oil product and mixes readily with water instead of turpentine or petroleum spirits. This is why it has no painty odor. Paqua dries quickly and after thorough hardening, may be washed.

The tints and white are packed in gallon and quart containers and in addition the deep colors are packed in half pints.

Changing economic conditions make it impossible to predetermine what type of package may be used for Paint. However, whether it is a glass jar in the handy carrier, or the usual type of round can, the same high quality of Moore's products is assured.

ECONOMICAL

Just add water. One gallon of Paqua makes one and a half gallons.

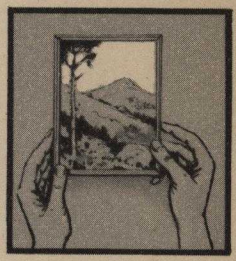
ONE COAT COVERS

No painty odor. No priming coat necessary.

WASHABLE

Keep your walls fresh and clean by washing.

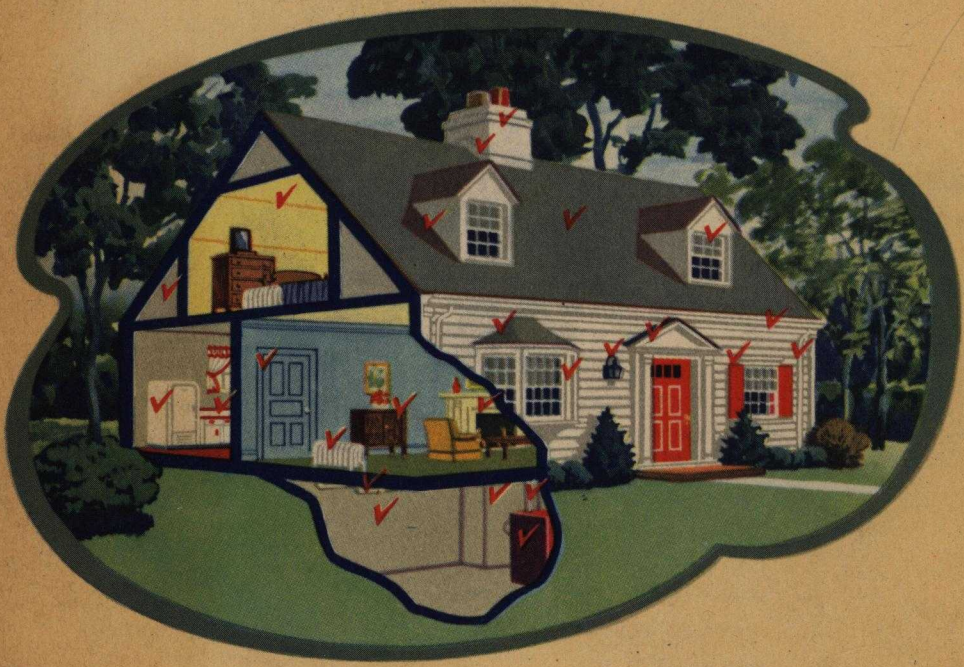
DRIES-1 HOUR



Brushes easily on any surface.

A MODERN PAINT TO *Protect* AND *Preserve* YOUR HOME

V -to PROTECT *and* PRESERVE YOUR HOME



Benjamin Moore & Co.

PAINTS : VARNISHES : MURESCO